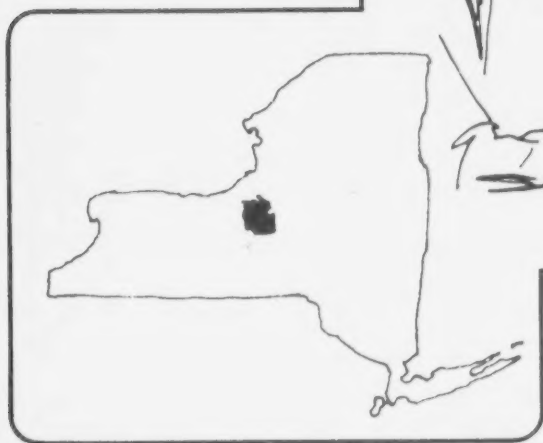


COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Onondaga County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
June 1985

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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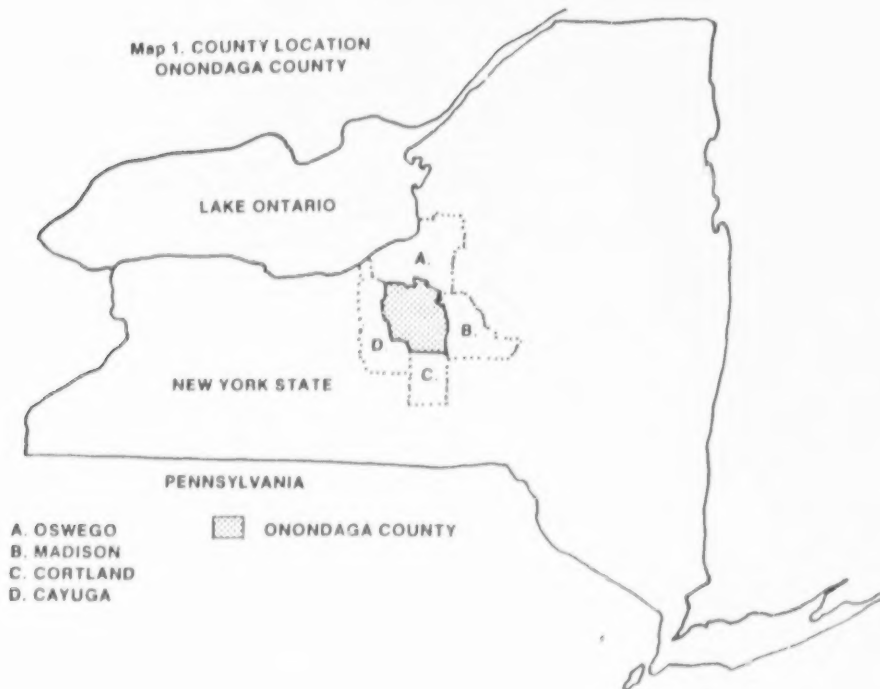
INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

GEOGRAPHIC HIGHLIGHTS

Onondaga County is located in the Central New York Region of New York State approximately 90 miles east of the city of Rochester and 20 miles south of Lake Ontario. It borders the counties of Oswego, Madison, Cortland, and Cayuga. Onondaga County and its neighboring counties are shown on Map 1.



Land Characteristics

According to the 1968 New York State Land Use and Natural Resources inventory, Onondaga County was generally less rural than the state as a whole. The city of Syracuse and surrounding suburbs pushed the proportion of land devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial uses to over twice that of the state as a whole--8.6 percent versus 4.1 percent statewide. Active agriculture was also more prevalent in Onondaga County than statewide, accounting for 27.9 percent of land use in Onondaga County versus 21.9 percent of New York State. The greatest disparity between Onondaga County and New York State land use was for woodlands. Woodlands covered over half of New York State (54.7 percent) in 1968, but only 23.1 percent of Onondaga County. Table 1 presents the percent distribution of land by category of use for Onondaga County and New York State in 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1968

Category of use	Onondaga County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	810.0	49,374.4
	Percent distribution	
Active agriculture	27.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	7.8	17.1
Woodlands, brushlands	15.3	17.6
Wet lands	6.1	4.2
Water	3.2	4.6
Residential high density	3.4	0.7
Residential medium density	1.1	1.3
Residential low and other	2.5	1.4
Commercial	0.7	0.4
Industrial	0.9	0.3
Extractive	1.2	0.4
Public, semi-public	1.1	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.1	1.2
Transportation	1.4	0.5
Inactive or under construction	25.4	6.7

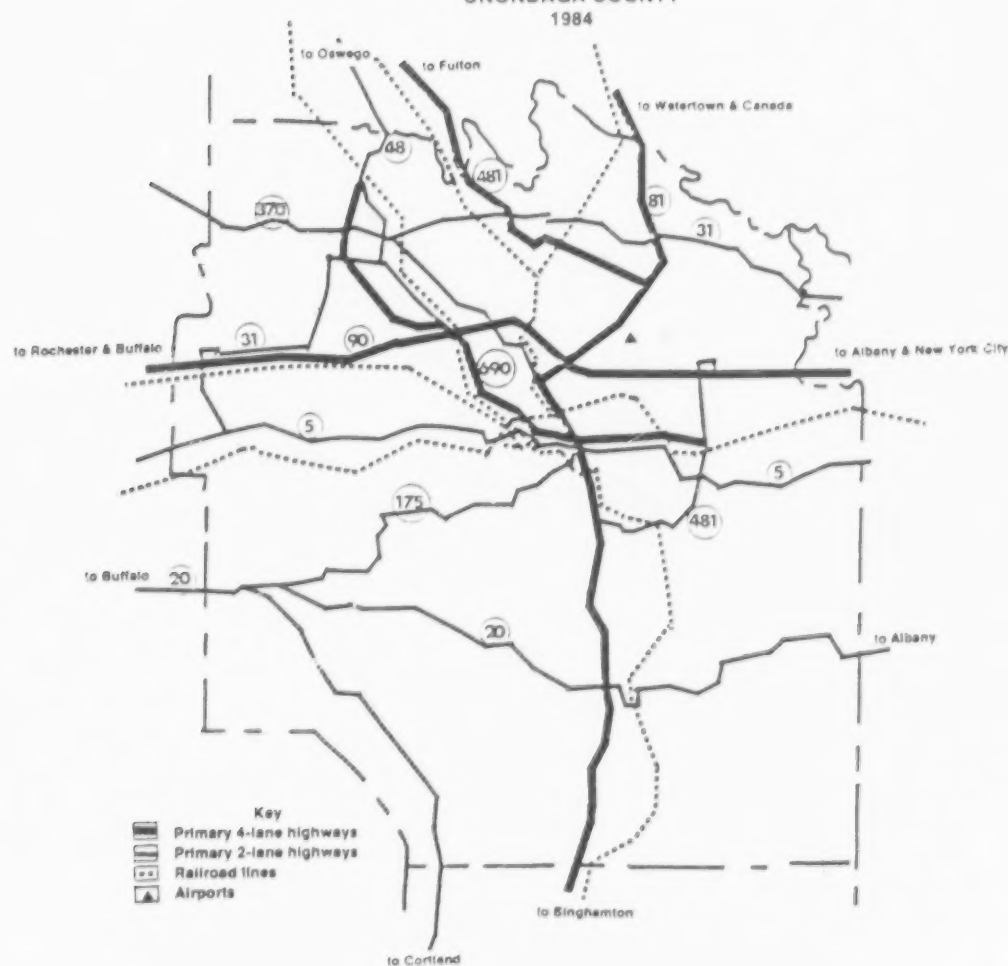
NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Transportation Facilities

Highways - Onondaga County is bisected by the New York State Thruway, the major east-west arterial of New York State. The New York State Thruway is a part of the Interstate 90 highway which starts in Cleveland, Ohio, then runs through the western tip of Pennsylvania into New York State. Interstate 90 enters New York State roughly 60 miles southwest of the city of Buffalo and becomes the Massachusetts Turnpike at New York State's eastern border 30 miles southeast of the city of Albany. New York State Route 20 parallels the New York State Thruway from Buffalo to Albany, and runs 10 to 15 miles south of the Thruway through Onondaga County. Interstate Route 81, the major north-south arterial of Central New York bisects Onondaga County on its journey northward to the 1,000 Islands International Bridge. From there, major Canadian highways branch out to the cities of Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. Interstate Route 81 runs directly through the city of Syracuse and meets Interstate 90 (the New York State Thruway)

Map 2. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK
ONONDAGA COUNTY



2 miles north of the city. New York State Route 690 begins and ends at the New York State Thruway, providing 4-lane access from the Thruway to the city of Syracuse from both east and west. The remaining 4-lane highway in Onondaga County is Route 481, a part of the Interstate Highway System, which connects the industrial city of Fulton, New York (in Oswego County) with Interstate 81 roughly 10 miles north of the city of Syracuse.

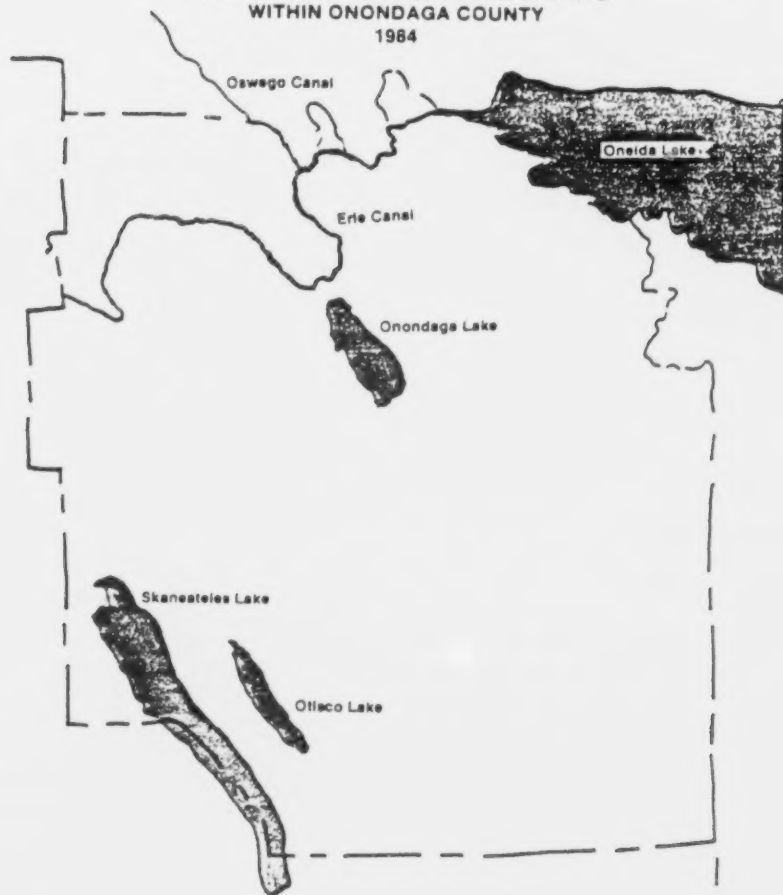
A vast network of highways, which interconnects populated areas in the county and provides commuter routes to firms located in Onondaga and neighboring counties, exists within Onondaga County.

Rail - Conrail offers freight service on several lines in Onondaga County. Conrail's main east-west track line runs just south of the New York State Thruway. The Auburn track leaves the main line at Solvay (on the eastern border of the city of Syracuse) and runs southwest to the city of Auburn in neighboring Cayuga County. Conrail also operates a major north-south line through the county. Conrail operates the line from Jamesville, New York (southeast of Syracuse City) north to Watertown and Massena, New York, where it interconnects with Canadian National rail lines. South of Jamesville, this track is operated by the New York-Susquehanna and Western Railroad and runs south through Binghamton, New York to Pennsylvania. The Phoenix branch splits from the main north-south track just north of Syracuse and travels northwest to Phoenix in neighboring Oswego County.

Amtrak offers passenger rail service to all major U.S. cities from its East Syracuse terminal 5 miles east of Syracuse City. The Amtrak line runs east-west through New York State from New York City to Niagara Falls, New York.

Air Transportation - Onondaga County is served by the Hancock International Airport, operated by the city of Syracuse. The facility offers a full range of business and personal services. Hancock International Airport is served by American Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Empire Airlines, People Express, Trans World Airlines, US Air, and several smaller carriers. Onondaga County is also home to several small private airfields utilized by small business and pleasure craft. Map 2 illustrates the transportation network in Onondaga County in 1984.

Map 3. LOCATION OF MAJOR WATERWAYS
WITHIN ONONDAGA COUNTY
1984



Waterways - The New York State Barge Canal and four lakes are included within or border on Onondaga County. Pleasure boaters enjoy a number of lakes and waterways within the county, or can motor to Lake Ontario, Lake Erie (via the Welland Canal), or the Hudson River to the Atlantic Ocean via the New York State Barge Canal which travels east-west through the county. The canal system in New York State consists of the old Erie Canal, which spans New York State from the Niagara River to the Hudson River; the Champlain Canal, north from Troy, New York to Lake Champlain; the Oswego Canal, from Three River Point near Syracuse, to Lake Ontario; and finally the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, connecting Cayuga and Seneca lakes with the Erie Canal. The navigation season normally runs from May through November. In 1983, a total of 94,618 pleasure boats traversed the locks of the Barge Canal, and commercial cargo shipped on the canal system totaled 579,777 tons. 1/ Map 3 presents the location of the Barge Canal System in Onondaga County (Erie and Oswego Canals) as well as Oneida, Onondaga, Skaneateles, and Otisco lakes.

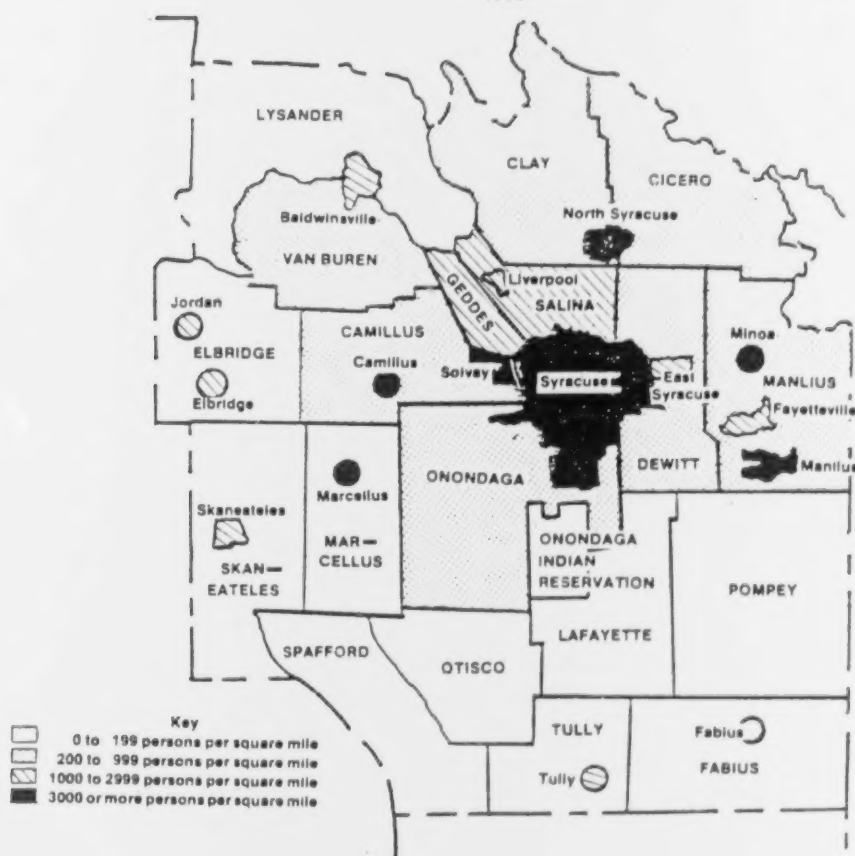
1/ New York State Barge Canal System, Traffic Reports, 1983; New York State Department of Transportation, page 1.

POPULATION TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS

Population Densities: 1980

The 1980 Census count for Onondaga County was 463,920. The county's population averaged 591.0 persons per square mile. This was far greater than the state average of 370.6 residents per square mile and ranked 13th among the 62 counties in the state. Population densities in the county ranged from a high of 7,147.3 in the city of Syracuse to a low of 31.1 persons per square mile in the town of Fabius (excluding Fabius Village). In general, towns closest to Syracuse were the most densely populated. Map 4 illustrates population densities in Onondaga County by village and town for 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION DENSITY
BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1980



Population Changes: 1900 to 1980

From 1900 to 1980, Onondaga County's population increased by 174.9 percent while the count of residents statewide grew 141.6 percent. Both Onondaga County and the state posted population gains from 1900 to 1970, but then declined from 1970 to 1980. From 1900 to 1940, the state and county grew at fairly comparable rates--16.9 percent per decade for New York State and 15.3 percent for Onondaga County. But from 1940 to 1980 the county's growth rate (12.4 percent per decade) was much greater than that of the state (7.1 percent per decade). Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates--by decade --from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Onondaga County.

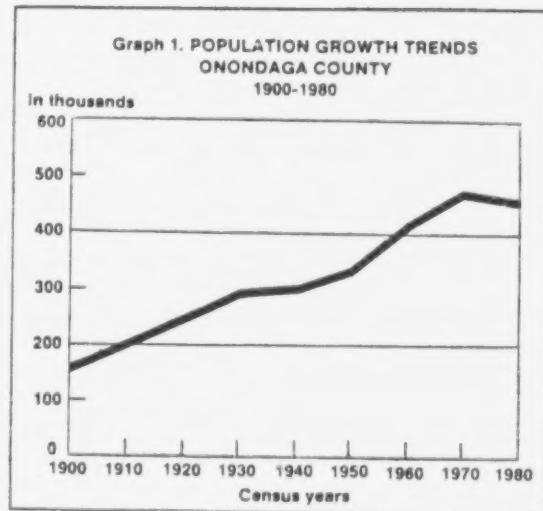


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Year	New York State	Onondaga County
1980	17,558,072	463,920
1970	18,241,391	472,835
1960	16,782,304	423,028
1950	14,830,192	341,719
1940	13,479,142	295,108
1930	12,588,066	291,606
1920	10,385,227	241,465
1910	9,113,614	200,298
1900	7,268,894	168,735

SOURCE: United States Bureau of the Census. Compiled by Cornell University, The People of New York State Counties; Onondaga, Bulletin 6-31 and the New York State Department of Commerce.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY
1900 - 1980

Year	New York State	Onondaga County
1900-1980	141.6	174.9
1970-1980	-3.7	-1.9
1960-1970	8.7	11.8
1950-1960	13.2	23.8
1940-1950	10.0	15.8
1930-1940	7.1	1.2
1920-1930	21.2	20.8
1910-1920	14.0	20.6
1900-1910	25.4	18.7

While the population of Onondaga County, as a whole, grew 35.8 percent from 1950 to 1980, towns and villages in the county experienced widely varying rates of growth and decline. For example, the town of Clay (excluding North Syracuse Village) grew 862.8 percent compared to a 28.4 percent decline in the village of East Syracuse. The population advances in the county occurred outside the city of Syracuse as every town in the county posted a gain in population from 1950 to 1980. The city of Syracuse lost 50,478 residents over the 30-year period while the rest of the county gained 172,679 persons. In 1950, nearly two-thirds (64.6 percent) of the county's population resided in Syracuse, compared with roughly one-third (36.7 percent) in 1980. Of the five towns that border the city of Syracuse only Onondaga posted a rate of growth below 100 percent from 1950 to 1980. Map 5 illustrates the pattern of growth in Onondaga County from 1950 to 1980 while Tables 4 and 5 present the census counts and growth rates by county subdivision for 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION, ONONDAGA COUNTY
1950, 1960, 1970, AND 1980

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Onondaga County	341,719	423,028	472,835	463,920
<u>Places 10,000 and over</u>				
Syracuse City	220,583	216,038	197,297	170,105
<u>Places 2,500 - 9,999</u>				
Baldwinsville Village	4,495	5,985	6,298	6,446
East Syracuse Village	4,766	4,708	4,333	3,412
Fayetteville Village	2,624	4,311	4,996	4,709
Liverpool Village	2,933	3,487	3,307	2,849
Manlius Village	1,742	1,997	4,295	5,241
Minoa Village	1,008	1,838	2,245	3,640
North Syracuse Village	3,356	7,412	8,687	7,970
Skaneateles Village	2,331	2,921	3,055	2,789
Solvay Village	7,868	8,732	8,280	7,140
<u>Places under 2,500</u>				
Camillus Village	1,225	1,416	1,534	1,298
Elbridge Village	586	828	1,040	1,099
Fabius Village	369	378	374	367
Jordan Village	1,295	1,390	1,493	1,371
Marcellus Village	1,382	1,697	2,017	1,870
Tully Village	744	803	899	1,049
<u>Towns</u>				
Camillus Town	6,735	18,328	26,841	24,333
Camillus Village	1,225	1,416	1,534	1,298
Cicero Town	5,956	14,725	22,539	23,689
North Syracuse Village-part	1,233	2,261	2,528	2,095
Clay Town	7,001	17,760	36,274	52,838
North Syracuse Village-part	2,123	5,151	6,159	5,875
DeWitt Town	15,329	22,740	29,198	26,868
East Syracuse Village	4,766	4,708	4,333	3,412
Elbridge Town	3,338	4,644	5,503	5,885
Elbridge Village	586	828	1,040	1,099
Jordan Village	1,295	1,390	1,493	1,371
Fabius Town	1,432	1,565	1,607	1,811
Fabius Village	369	378	374	367
Geddes Town	13,284	19,679	21,032	18,528
Solvay Village	7,868	8,732	8,280	7,140
Lafayette Town	2,083	3,379	4,401	4,488
Lysander Town	6,798	10,225	11,968	13,897
Baldwinsville Village-part	2,712	3,696	3,943	3,932
Manlius Town	10,221	19,351	26,071	28,489
Fayetteville Village	2,624	4,311	4,996	4,709
Manlius Village	1,742	1,997	4,295	5,241
Minoa Village	1,008	1,838	2,245	3,640
Marcellus Town	3,607	4,527	5,744	6,180
Marcellus Village	1,382	1,697	2,017	1,870

Table 4. (continued)

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
<u>Towns (continued)</u>				
Onondaga Town	9,351	13,429	16,555	17,824
Otisco Town	975	1,188	1,470	2,112
Pompey Town	2,531	3,469	4,536	4,492
Salina Town	19,125	33,076	38,281	37,400
Liverpool Village	2,933	3,487	3,307	2,849
Skaneateles Town	5,193	6,603	7,825	7,795
Skaneateles Village	2,331	2,921	3,055	2,789
Spafford Town	829	974	1,148	1,596
Tully Town	1,554	1,633	1,901	2,409
Tully Village	744	803	899	1,049
Van Buren Town	4,900	8,754	11,859	12,585
Baldwinsville Village-part	1,783	2,289	2,355	2,514
<u>Special</u>				
Onondaga Indian Reservation	894	941	785	596

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 5, 7, and 8. U.S. Census of Population: 1970 PC(1)-A34, Table 10. 1980 Census of Population and Housing, PHC80-V-34.

During the 1950 to 1980 period, the proportion of Onondaga County's population residing in rural areas increased. In 1950, individuals living outside city or village limits comprised roughly one-fourth (24.7 percent) of the county population. By 1980, rural residents accounted for over half (52.3 percent) of the total. This suggests that as personal transportation facilities improved and incomes rose, many residents chose to locate in less populated areas and commute farther to their jobs.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1950-1980

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Onondaga County	23.8	11.8	-1.9	35.8
<u>Places 10,000 and over</u>				
Syracuse City	-2.1	-8.7	-13.8	-22.9
<u>Places 2,500 - 9,999</u>				
Baldwinsville Village	33.1	5.2	2.3	43.4
East Syracuse Village	-1.2	-8.0	-21.3	-28.4
Fayetteville Village	64.3	15.9	-5.7	79.5
Liverpool Village	18.9	-5.2	-13.8	-2.9
Manlius Village	14.6	115.1	22.0	200.9
Minoa Village	82.3	22.1	62.1	261.1
North Syracuse Village	120.9	17.2	-8.3	137.5
Skaneateles Village	25.3	4.6	-8.7	19.6
Solvay Village	11.0	-5.2	-13.8	-9.3
<u>Places under 2,500</u>				
Camillus Village	15.6	8.3	-15.4	6.0
Elbridge Village	41.3	25.6	5.7	87.5
Fabius Village	2.4	-1.1	-1.9	-0.5
Jordan Village	7.3	7.4	-8.2	5.9
Marcellus Village	22.8	18.9	-7.3	35.3
Tully Village	7.9	12.0	16.7	41.0
<u>Towns</u>				
Camillus Town	172.1	46.4	-9.3	261.3
Camillus Village	15.6	8.3	-15.4	+6.0
Cicero Town	147.2	53.1	5.1	297.7
North Syracuse Village-part	83.4	11.8	-17.1	69.9
Clay Town	153.7	104.2	45.7	654.7
North Syracuse Village-part	142.6	19.6	-4.6	176.7
DeWitt Town	48.3	28.4	-8.0	75.3
East Syracuse Village	-1.2	-8.0	-21.3	-28.4
Elbridge Town	39.1	18.5	6.9	76.3
Elbridge Village	41.3	25.6	5.7	87.5
Jordan Village	7.3	7.4	-8.2	5.9
Fabius Town	9.3	2.7	12.7	26.5
Fabius Village	2.4	-1.1	-1.9	-0.5
Geddes Town	48.1	6.9	-11.9	39.5
Solvay Village	11.0	-5.2	-13.8	-9.3
Lafayette Town	62.2	30.2	2.0	115.5
Lysander Town	50.4	17.0	16.1	104.4
Baldwinsville Village-part	36.3	6.7	-0.3	45.0
Manlius Town	89.3	34.7	9.3	178.7
Fayetteville Village	64.3	15.9	-5.7	79.5
Manlius Village	14.6	115.1	22.0	200.9
Minoa Village	82.3	22.1	62.1	261.1
Marcellus Town	25.5	26.9	7.6	71.3
Marcellus Village	22.8	18.9	-7.3	35.3

Table 5. (continued)

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
<u>Towns (continued)</u>				
Onondaga Town	43.6	23.4	7.7	90.6
Otisco Town	21.8	23.7	43.7	116.6
Pompey Town	37.1	30.8	-1.0	77.5
Salina Town	72.9	15.7	-2.3	95.6
Liverpool Village	18.9	-5.2	-13.8	-2.9
Skaneateles Town	27.2	18.5	-0.4	50.1
Skaneateles Village	25.3	4.6	-8.7	19.6
Spafford Town	17.5	17.9	39.0	92.5
Tully Town	5.1	16.4	26.7	55.0
Tully Village	7.9	12.0	16.7	41.0
Van Buren Town	78.7	35.5	6.1	156.8
Baldwinsville Village-part	28.4	2.9	6.8	41.0
<u>Special</u>				
Onondaga Indian Reservation	5.3	-16.6	-24.1	-33.3

Population Characteristics

Age and sex. Onondaga County's population aged from 1970 to 1980 consistent with state and national trends. The county's median age climbed from 27.1 years in 1970 to 29.7 years in 1980 while the state's median age increased from 30.3 to 31.8 years. Youth less than 15 years of age accounted for 29.4 percent of the county population in 1970 but by 1980 this age group diminished to 21.9 percent of the total. Increases occurred in all but one other age category--the 45 to 54 year age group whose members were born during the great depression of the 1930s. The number of persons in this age group declined 11.6 percent from 1970 to 1980. The gain in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age (+12.8 percent) was of particular importance to the local economy. This group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force.

From 1980 to 1985, the age distribution of the county is projected to follow roughly the same pattern as the 1970 and 1980 trend. However, the 15-19 year age group is expected to decline from 10.0 percent of the total in 1980 to 8.9 percent of the county population in 1985. This reflects the declining birth rates of the late 1960s.

From 1985 to 1990, the 15-19 year age group is expected to decline from 8.9 percent of the total in 1985 to 7.0 percent in 1990. The 20-24 year age group should decline from 10.5 percent of the total in 1985 to 8.9 percent of the total in 1990. The 25-44 year age group should expand from 29.3 percent of the total in 1985 to 32.0 percent of the county population in 1990. Graph 2 illustrates the comparative age distribution in Onondaga County for 1980, projected 1985, and projected 1990.

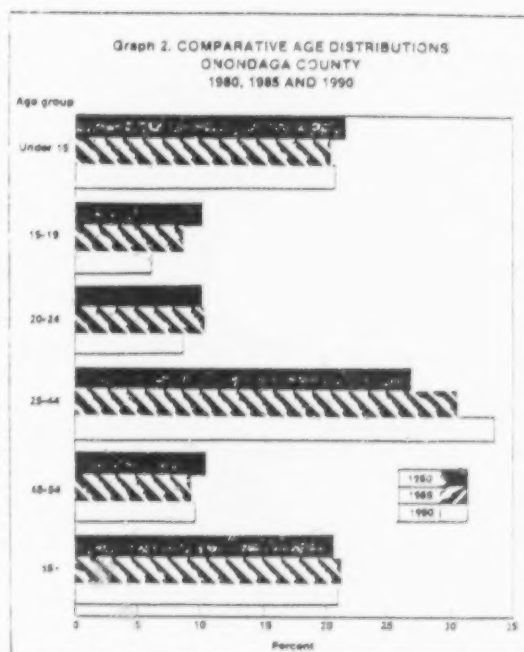


Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex of Onondaga County's population in 1980. See Appendix III for greater detail of Onondaga County's age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	463,920	100.0	221,938	100.0	241,982	100.0
Under 15 years	101,446	21.9	51,579	23.2	49,867	20.6
15-19 years	46,481	10.0	23,272	10.5	23,209	9.6
20-24 years	46,475	10.0	22,734	10.3	23,741	9.8
25-44 years	124,192	26.8	59,953	27.0	64,239	26.5
45-54 years	48,171	10.4	23,036	10.4	25,135	10.4
55 and over	97,155	20.9	41,364	18.6	55,791	23.1
Median age (years)						
County	29.7		28.4		31.0	
State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution (percent)						
Percent of total						
County		100.0		47.8		52.2
State		100.0		47.5		52.5

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

Race. In 1980, Onondaga County's population was 91.6 percent white, 6.5 percent black, 0.7 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut, 0.6 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 0.6 percent "other" races. In addition, 1.0 percent of county residents also categorized themselves as Hispanics. Table 7 presents the 1980 distribution of residents by race and Hispanic origin for Onondaga County and its subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
ONONDAGA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS, 1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Onondaga County	463,920	424,786	30,117	3,274	2,814	2,929	4,730
Camillus Town	24,333	24,018	104	58	124	29	151
Camillus Village	1,298	1,291	-	5	2	-	4
Cicero Town	23,689	23,054	348	65	115	107	183
North Syracuse Village-part	2,095	2,057	6	14	14	4	10
Clay Town	52,838	50,742	1,269	182	439	206	415
North Syracuse Village-part	5,875	5,707	51	42	48	27	42
DeWitt Town	28,868	25,756	639	78	266	129	186
East Syracuse Village	3,412	3,380	2	20	4	6	23
Elbridge Town	5,885	5,855	6	10	11	3	38
Elbridge Village	1,099	1,095	2	-	-	2	10
Jordan Village	1,371	1,361	1	5	4	-	17
Fabius Town	1,811	1,801	-	1	7	2	6
Fabius Village	367	367	-	-	-	-	-
Geddes Town	18,528	18,362	23	52	42	49	214
Solvay Village	7,140	7,072	3	29	12	24	144
Lafayette Town	4,488	4,414	10	53	2	9	13
Lysander Town	13,897	13,741	81	28	41	6	48
Baldwinsville Village-part	3,932	3,888	26	3	15	-	11
Manlius Town	28,489	28,051	76	73	223	66	175
Fayetteville Village	4,709	4,658	18	4	16	13	35
Manlius Village	5,241	5,106	12	11	89	23	34
Minoa Village	3,640	3,579	8	16	35	2	15
Marcellus Town	6,180	6,143	12	2	14	9	25
Marcellus Village	1,870	1,860	1	1	4	4	6
Onondaga Indian Reservation	596	4	-	592	-	-	-
Onondaga Town	17,824	17,322	283	134	65	20	89

Table 7. (continued)

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Otisco Town	2,112	2,097	2	10	1	2	7
Pompey Town	4,492	4,452	12	12	10	6	11
Salina Town	37,400	36,697	332	113	187	71	234
Liverpool Village	2,849	2,816	18	10	5	-	14
Skaneateles Town	7,795	7,764	6	2	16	7	27
Skaneateles Village	2,789	2,773	3	2	7	4	6
Spafford Town	1,596	1,576	6	7	-	7	20
Syracuse City	170,105	138,223	26,767	1,722	1,219	2,174	2,819
Tully Town	2,409	2,381	1	6	7	14	11
Tully Village	1,049	1,039	-	4	4	2	5
Van Buren Town	12,585	12,333	140	74	25	13	58
Baldwinsville Village-part	2,514	2,478	9	15	9	3	12

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, the nonwhite population of Onondaga County was generally younger than the white population. Of the 39,134 nonwhites in the county, 39.9 percent were 17 years or younger and 3.7 percent were 65 years of age or older. Among whites, youth 17 years of age or less made up only 26.5 percent and senior citizens, those 65 and older, accounted for 11.6 percent of the total. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population in Onondaga County.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1980

Race and Hispanic origin	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	463,920	30,973	97,136	284,963	50,848
White	424,786	26,516	85,978	262,875	49,417
Black	30,117	3,465	8,746	16,814	1,092
Other	9,017	992	2,412	5,274	339
Hispanic	4,730	511	1,229	2,777	213

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Table 45.

THE LABOR MARKET

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase productive services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently employed and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed--such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged job-seekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills, stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR). The LFPR is presented as a percentage measuring the proportion of the total population or of a particular population group in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR for persons 16 years old and older is 58 percent.

From 1970 to 1980, the composition of Onondaga County's labor force shifted as a result of significant differences in the trends of the LFPR of men and women. The labor force participation rate of women increased 7.7 percentage points (from 44.0 percent in 1970 to 51.7 percent in 1980), while the male LFPR declined 2.3 percentage points (from 77.5 percent in 1970 to 75.2 percent in 1980). The overall LFPR rose 2.9 percentage points. In general, the changes in the participation rates of men and women in the county followed statewide and national trends. The county LFPR for men declined more than it did nationally but less than it did statewide. The female LFPR increased at a faster rate than it did statewide, but at a slower rate than it did in the nation. Table 9 presents the 1970 and 1980 LFPRs for Onondaga County, New York State, and the United States.

Table 9. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
1970 AND 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
<u>Onondaga County</u>			
Overall	59.8	62.7	+2.9
Male	77.5	75.2	-2.3
Female	44.0	51.7	+7.7
<u>New York State</u>			
Overall	57.3	59.5	+2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	-3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+6.9
<u>United States</u>			
Overall	58.2	62.0	+3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	-1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detail Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Tables 64 and 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-C34, Table 176, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

The resident labor force of Onondaga County has expanded since 1974, reflecting a large increase in the working-age population (16 years of age and older) and a gradual growth in the local economy. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employed and unemployed) from 1974 to 1983.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
ONONDAGA COUNTY
SELECTED YEARS, 1974-1983

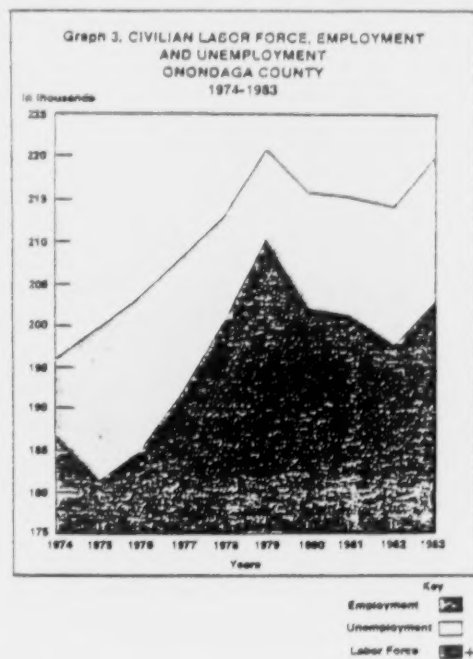
(In thousands)							
Labor force status	1974	1977	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Civilian labor force	196.0	208.0	221.6	216.3	215.1	214.1	219.6
Employment	186.9	192.1	210.1	202.0	201.2	197.7	203.2
Unemployment	9.2	15.9	11.6	14.3	13.9	16.4	16.5
Unemployment rate	4.7	7.6	5.2	6.6	6.5	7.6	7.5

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.

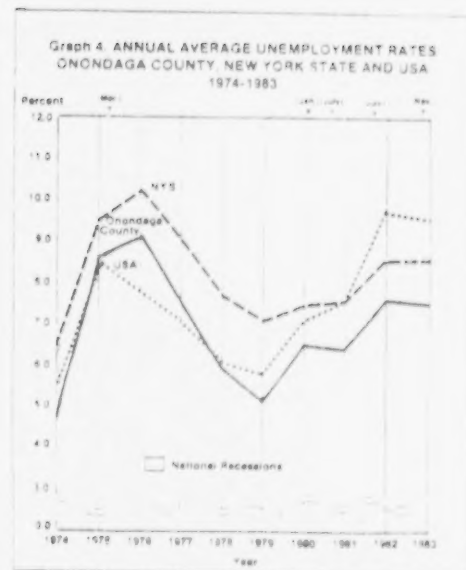
From 1974 to 1983, Onondaga County's civilian labor force was up 12.0 percent, an annual average growth rate of 1.3 percent compared with average yearly growth rates of 0.8 percent for New York State and 2.2 percent for the nation. The rate of growth in the county's labor force actually varied considerably over the period. Between 1974 and 1979 the Onondaga County labor force rose an average of 2.5 percent per year, more than double the statewide growth rate of 1.2 percent per year and very near the national rate of 2.7 percent per year. The decline in the county's labor force from 1980 to 1982 reflected the impact of the recession of the early 1980s. By 1983, although labor force expansion had resumed, growth is expected to be slower during the remainder of the 1980s as fewer young people enter the labor force each year.

The changes in the number of employed persons in the county followed the general growth trends of the labor force. The largest gains occurred in 1979 and helped to ease the unemployment rate down to its lowest level since 1974.

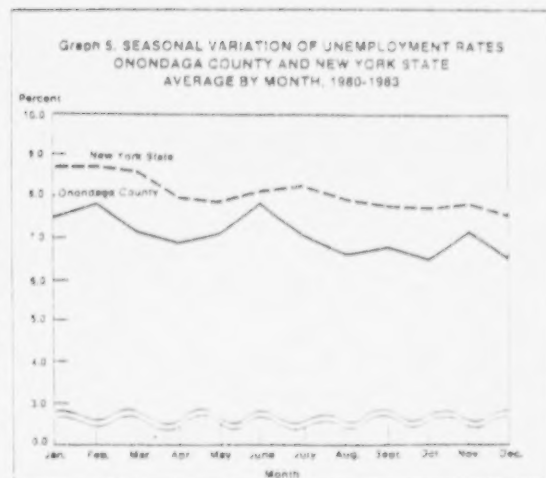
Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. The number of Onondaga County residents who were seeking work but were unable to find it remained high even after the economy had begun its recovery from the 1973-1975 recession. The tally of the unemployed peaked in 1976 before the momentum of the recovery stimulated significant hiring and recalls. Unemployment declined through 1979 but then began a generally upward trend. High unemployment continued in 1983 (7.5 percent) and recovery from the most recent recession did not reduce significantly the number of unemployed until 1984 and 1985. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Onondaga County's labor force and its components from 1974 to 1983.



During the 1974-1984 period, Onondaga County's unemployment rate generally followed swings in the statewide and national unemployment rates. The county rate, however, exceeded the national rate between 1975 and 1978 but was otherwise below both national and state rates. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for Onondaga County, New York State, and the United States from 1974-1983.



Monthly unemployment rates, unlike average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Seasonal swings were much more pronounced for Onondaga County than for New York State. In both the county and the state, unemployment rates were typically highest in mid-winter and lowest in mid-to-late summer when the agricultural, construction, recreation, and tourism industries were operating at peak levels. Graph 5 depicts the seasonal trends in the unemployment rates of Onondaga County and New York State from 1980 to 1983.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Onondaga County

A local economy, such as that of Onondaga County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the state and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the state or nation as a whole. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

The labor force in Onondaga County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial compositions of nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Onondaga County, New York State, and the nation (averaged for 1980-1983) are compared in Table 11.

Table 11. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1980-1983

(Percent distribution)			
Industry	Onondaga County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.9	19.0	21.6
Durable goods	16.0	9.8	12.4
Nondurable goods	5.9	9.2	9.2
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.1	81.0	78.4
Construction	3.3	3.0	4.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	5.9	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	22.6	20.3	22.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	7.3	9.1	5.9
Services and miscellaneous	22.1	24.8	22.0
Government	16.8	17.9	17.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Over the 1980 to 1983 period, durable goods manufacturing accounted for 16.0 percent of the nonagricultural jobs in the county. At the state and national level, however, durable goods production involved only 9.8 percent and 12.4 percent of nonagricultural jobs, respectively. Major manufacturing as well as nonmanufacturing firms in Onondaga County are listed below:

Firms	Product or service
Syracuse University	Education
*Carrier Corporation	Air conditioning equipment
*General Electric Company	Communication equipment
Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.	Utilities
Crouse-Irving Memorial Hospital, Inc.	Medical care
New York Telephone Company	Communications
St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center	Medical care
*Cooper Industries, Inc.	Electrical equipment
Bristol-Myers Company	Pharmaceuticals
*New Process Gear Corp.	Auto parts
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Insurance
*General Motors Corp.	Auto parts
Community-General Hospital	Medical care
*Colt Industries	Specialty metals
Marine Midland Bank	Banking

* Durable goods manufacturing firms.

Employment Changes by Industry: Onondaga County-New York State-United States

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends. Each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 12 presents growth rates by industry for Onondaga County, New York State, and the nation. In order to minimize the impact of temporary economic events, growth rates were calculated by using average employment for 1971-1973 as compared with average employment for 1981-1983.

Table 12. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR
ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES
1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

Industry	(Percent change)		
	Onondaga County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	10.9	3.0	22.1
Manufacturing, total	-8.9	-15.9	-0.4
Durable goods	-7.6	-8.2	1.0
Nondurable goods	-11.9	-22.7	-3.4
Nonmanufacturing, total	18.4	8.7	30.1
Construction	-21.4	-20.5	3.0
Transportation, communications and public utilities	6.2	-10.9	11.1
Wholesale and retail trade	10.9	2.3	28.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	29.8	13.9	37.2
Services and miscellaneous	44.4	29.7	56.3
Government	14.5	3.6	19.1

The nation experienced growth in all nonmanufacturing industry divisions over the period. Employment in nonmanufacturing grew 30.1 percent while manufacturing fell 0.4 percent. New York State's economy did not expand nearly as fast as the nation's. In the state, employment declined in manufacturing (durable and nondurable goods), construction, and transportation, communications, and public utilities. Growth in each of the remaining industries was well below that of the nation.

The rate of growth of Onondaga County's nonfarm employment exceeded the state's but lagged behind that of the nation over the period. The decline in manufacturing employment was milder in Onondaga County than statewide, but sharper than it was in the nation. Within the nonmanufacturing class, growth rates varied considerably from one industry to another. Vigorous growth occurred in the county's services and finance, insurance, and real estate sectors while moderate expansion took place in government, wholesale and retail trade, and transportation, communications, and utilities. Employment in construction declined sharply over the period.

As mentioned previously, changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in the area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. Since employment in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing moved in different directions, the share attributable to each changed markedly. The change in the distribution of Onondaga County's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1971-1973 TO 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	186,900	207,300	20,400
	Percent		
Nonagricultural industries, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	27.5	22.6	-4.9
Durable goods	19.7	16.4	-3.3
Nondurable goods	7.8	6.2	-1.6
Nonmanufacturing, total	72.5	77.4	4.9
Construction	4.9	3.4	-1.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	6.0	5.8	-0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	23.1	23.1	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.5	7.6	1.1
Services and miscellaneous	16.5	21.4	4.9
Government	15.6	16.1	0.5

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions

From January 1983 through June 1984 several changes occurred in Onondaga County's total employment as a result of industrial expansions and contractions. A gain of roughly 1,300 jobs directly associated with industrial expansions far outweighed the reported loss of 550 jobs because of contractions. The largest single anticipated increase in employment was an expected gain of 300 jobs at Magnavox CATV Systems, Inc. in Manlius. A loss of 250 employees at Instruments for Cardiac Research, Inc. was the largest single job loss. The direct employment effects of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major manufacturing firms in Onondaga County during the period (as reported to the New York State Department of Commerce) are shown in Table 14.

Table 14. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR MANUFACTURING
EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED
ONONDAGA COUNTY
JANUARY 1982 - JUNE 1984

Firm name, location, and parent company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
Syracuse Electronics Corp. Solvay Pass and Seymour, Inc.	Partial closing	-50
Morris Pumps, Inc. Baldwinsville Gould Pumps, Inc.	Partial closing	-80
Dairylea Cooperative, Inc. Syracuse	Expansion in existing building	131
PICO, Inc. Liverpool	Expansion in a new building	100
SSAC, Inc. Clay	Expansion in a new building	50
Magnavox CATV Systems, Inc. Manlius North American Phillips Corp.	Addition to existing building	300
Crouse-Hinds Company Liverpool Cooper Industries, Inc.	Moved part of operation out of state	-115
Instruments for Cardiac Research, Inc. Liverpool Squibb Corp.	Moved out of state	-250
The Bennett Bolt Works Jordan	Expansion in new building	100
Carlyle Compressor Company DeWitt Carrier Corp.	Addition to existing facility	140
Anaren Microwave, Inc. East Syracuse	Addition to existing facility	211
Killian Manufacturing Corp. Syracuse Torrington Company	Partial closing	-56
National Graphics, Inc. DeWitt	New firm	150
Calcerinos and Spina Salina	Expansion in new building	65
Consumer Products Division East Syracuse Borden, Inc.	Equipment expansion	50

NOTE: Only expansions or contractions which affected at least 50 jobs are included.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

INCOME

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Onondaga County.

Total personal income is the income received by residents from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income, and transfer payments. Income before deductions for personal income taxes, but after deductions for social security, government retirement, and other social programs are included. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Onondaga County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF ONONDAGA COUNTY
RESIDENTS BY SOURCE, 1976 AND 1981

Source	(Dollars in millions)					
	1976	1981	Increase 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	\$2,971.2	\$4,789.1	1,817.9	61.2	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	2,160.5	3,369.2	1,208.7	55.9	72.7	70.4
Property income	377.7	737.8	360.1	95.3	12.7	15.4
Transfer payments	433.0	682.1	249.1	57.5	14.6	14.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by county residents regardless of where it was earned.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981 total personal income in Onondaga County climbed 61.2 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 5-year period. This occurred because each income source grew at a different rate. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1981, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 70.4 percent of the total personal income of Onondaga County residents compared with 64.5 percent of personal income in the state. Property income provided 15.4 percent of personal income in Onondaga County and transfer payments added 14.2 percent. Property income for the state, meanwhile, represented 20.5 percent of personal income and transfer payments accounted for 15.1 percent of the total.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers, the largest source of labor and proprietors' income in Onondaga County, accounted for 30.3 percent of the total in 1981. Service industry employers were a distant second, adding 18.5 percent. Graph 6 illustrates the proportion of total Onondaga County labor and proprietors' income earned in each industry division in 1981.

Income derived from manufacturing accounted for a significantly larger proportion of labor and proprietors' income in the county than in the state as a whole. All other industry divisions provided roughly the same percentage share or less in the county than statewide. Table 16 compares 1981 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Onondaga County with that earned in the state in each industry division.

Graph 6. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)



Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME
EARNED BY INDUSTRY IN ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1981

Industry	(Dollars in millions)			
	Onondaga County		New York State	
	Income	Percent	Income	Percent
Total	\$3,986.2	100.0	\$146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	15.7	0.4	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	1,207.0	30.3	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	a/	-	276.9	0.2
Construction	161.0	4.0	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	671.1	16.8	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	268.4	6.7	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communications and public utilities	353.1	8.9	12,609.7	8.6
Services	739.1	18.5	33,401.2	22.8
Other	a/	-	393.5	0.3
Government	557.3	14.0	22,526.5	15.4

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of \$1,207.0 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Onondaga County and was paid to Onondaga County residents as well as residents of other areas.

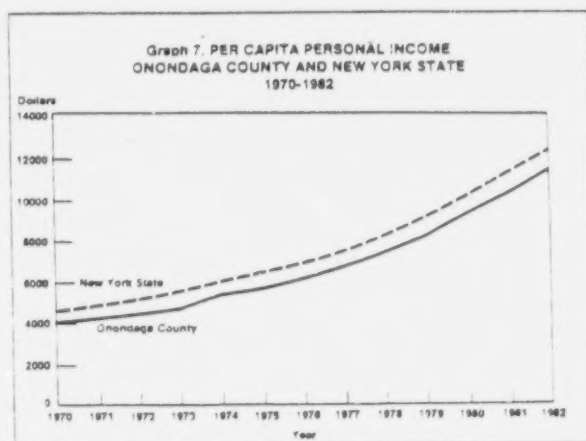
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

a/ Data are not disclosable.

In 1981, Onondaga County's labor and proprietors' income was \$3,369.2 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 15) and \$3,986.2 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 16). This difference is an indication that a significant amount of income earned in Onondaga County was paid to individuals who resided in neighboring counties and commuted to jobs located in the county.

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita personal income in Onondaga County was \$11,357 and ranked 13th among the state's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the state in 1982 was \$12,389. Graph 7 presents the growth trends in per capita personal income in Onondaga County and the state for the 1970-1982 period. During the 12-year period, Onondaga County's per capita income grew by 178.2 percent while the state figures increased by 163.9.



Weekly Wages

Incomes from wages and salaries usually vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Onondaga County industries whose employees were covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, firms engaged in mining activities, transportation-communications-public utilities, and durable goods manufacturing, paid the highest weekly wage during the 1979 to 1983 period. Retail trade, agriculture, and services industries were generally the lowest paying industries during the period. Table 17 presents the average weekly wages paid by Onondaga County employers whose employees were covered by unemployment insurance from 1979-1983.

Table 17. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF EMPLOYEES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1979-1983

Industry	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	\$166	\$186	\$201	\$193	\$203
Mining	422	476	505	538	572
Construction	313	338	362	382	396
Manufacturing - durable goods	358	388	416	440	472
Manufacturing - nondurable goods	305	336	369	395	431
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	362	393	445	484	506
Wholesale trade	310	350	376	399	411
Retail trade	142	150	159	169	178
Finance, insurance, and real estate	232	251	269	292	314
Services	205	229	250	271	269
Government	236	265	293	312	339

Census Income Data

Median Income

According to the 1980 Census, the median family income of families in Onondaga County was \$21,222 in 1979. This was higher than the statewide median of \$20,180, and was also higher than the \$20,329 median income of families living in urban areas in the state. Onondaga County's population is largely urban with 82 percent of the population residing in census-defined urban areas.

Among minority groups, the median family income in 1979 was \$12,963 for the estimated 6,761 black families in Onondaga County and \$17,276 for the 1,079 Hispanic families. The income level for black families in the county was slightly lower than that for the state as a whole while the income for Hispanic families was much higher than the statewide levels ^{1/}. (See Table 18.)

Table 18. MEDIAN INCOME
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND
NEW YORK STATE, 1979

Race and sex	Onondaga County	New York State		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Family				
All races	\$21,222	\$20,180	\$19,490	\$20,329
Black	12,963	13,026	n.a.	12,986
Hispanic	17,276	11,263	n.a.	11,193
Individual				
All races				
Male	18,048	17,741	16,445	18,043
Female	10,476	11,413	9,846	11,632
Black				
Male	15,237	13,517	n.a.	13,509
Female	9,795	11,100	n.a.	11,106
Hispanic				
Male	15,926	12,093	n.a.	12,063
Female	11,000	9,458	n.a.	9,463

n.a. = not applicable.

NOTE: Individuals are persons age 15 and over, with income, who were year-round, full-time workers in 1979. Income includes earnings as well as interest, dividends, Social Security or Railroad Retirement income, public assistance or welfare income, and all other income. Median income is that income which is greater than half of the incomes reported and less than the other half.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

^{1/} Median income data should be used with caution in small samples because of potential statistical error.

Median income has also been recorded for individual persons age 15 and over who had income in 1979. Of the Onondaga County males in this group, 53 percent were year-round, full-time workers whose median income was \$18,048. For female year-round, full-time workers, the median income was \$10,476. The income level for males was nearly equal to the statewide income level; for females it was lower than the statewide median income. The same relationship applies to Onondaga County compared with all urban areas in the state.

Of the 7,893 black males in Onondaga County who were 15 and over and had income in 1979, a total of 3,394 were year-round, full-time workers and had a median income of \$15,237. Among black females, 8,933 were age 15 and over and had income in 1979; 2,948 of this group were year-round, full-time workers with a median income of \$9,795. Hispanic males who were year-round, full-time workers had a median income of \$15,926. There were 686 such persons out of a total of 1,580 Hispanic males age 15 and over with income. Hispanic females had a median income of \$11,000. There were 352 year-round, full-time workers out of a total of 1,348 Hispanic females age 15 and over with income.

Income Below Poverty

The 1980 Census indicates that there were 7,762 families in Onondaga County with 1979 income below the poverty level. The number of individuals below poverty (including all those in families as well as those not in families) was 43,060. Poverty families accounted for 6.6 percent of all families in the county and poverty persons accounted for 9.6 percent of all persons in the county for whom poverty status was determined. ^{2/} Perhaps because Onondaga County residents had median income higher than the state, the county had a lower proportion of persons below poverty. Both the percentage of families below poverty and the percentage of persons below poverty in Onondaga County were much lower than in the state as a whole. Compared to urban areas in the state, a similar trend was found. (See Table 19.)

Among the 6,761 black families in Onondaga County, 1,859 families (27 percent) were below poverty; of the 1,079 Hispanic families, 174 (16 percent) were below poverty. The count of persons shows that 8,871 Onondaga County blacks were below poverty (30 percent of all blacks) and 1,148 Hispanics were below poverty (23 percent of all Hispanics). The proportion of blacks below poverty was slightly higher than statewide while the proportion of Hispanics was much lower than statewide.

^{2/} Excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

Table 19. FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONS WITH INCOME BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL
BY RACE, ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Race and age	All races	Black	Hispanic
Families below poverty			
Onondaga County	7,762	1,859	174
	Percent of all families		
Onondaga County	6.6	27.5	16.1
New York State	10.8	25.7	32.0
New York State rural	7.2	13.6	12.0
New York State urban	11.5	25.8	32.2
Families below poverty			
Onondaga County	43,060	8,871	1,148
	Percent of all persons		
Onondaga County	9.6	30.5	22.9
New York State	13.4	28.3	33.1
New York State rural	9.6	19.8	16.5
New York State urban	14.1	28.4	33.3

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Age of Persons Below Poverty

There were 43,060 persons in Onondaga County with income below the poverty level in 1979. The highest incidence of poverty occurred in the youth component. The 16-21 age group comprised 18.2 percent of persons below poverty, but only 12.4 percent of the total county population. In contrast, the prime working age group, 22-54, comprised 35.1 percent of persons below poverty, less than its 42.9 percent share of the county population. The age group 55 and older comprised 15.9 percent of persons below poverty, compared with 20.9 percent of the county population (see Table 20).

Of the 8,871 black persons below poverty in Onondaga County, a high proportion (46.5 percent) are in the under 16 age group. This large share of black youth with income below the poverty level is due to their inordinately large share (35.6 percent) of the total county black population. In the county, Hispanics also have a very high proportion of persons under age 16 (44.9 percent) below the poverty level.

Table 20. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND PERSONS BELOW POVERTY
BY RACE, ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1980

Race and age	Persons below poverty	Population
<u>All races</u>		
Total	43,060	463,920
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	30.9	23.7
16-21	18.2	12.4
22-54	35.1	42.9
55 and over	15.9	20.9
<u>Black</u>		
Total	8,871	30,117
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	46.5	35.6
16-21	15.8	15.0
22-54	31.1	40.9
55 and over	6.6	8.5
<u>Hispanic</u>		
Total	1,148	4,730
Percent distribution		
All ages	100.0	100.0
Under 16	44.9	33.0
16-21	13.7	16.5
22-54	33.4	40.8
55 and over	7.9	9.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100 percent because of rounding. Data for persons below poverty levels based on 1979 income.

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Work Status of Householders in Families Below Poverty

In 1980 in Onondaga County, there were 4,040 families below poverty in which the householder had worked one or more weeks in 1979. These householders comprised 52.0 percent of the 7,762 families below poverty. The proportion of householders below poverty who worked in 1979 was much higher in Onondaga County than in the state; 37 percent of the poverty families statewide had a householder who worked in 1979. (See Table 21.)

In 57.5 percent of the families with income below poverty level in Onondaga County, there was a female householder with no husband present, most of whom had children living in the household. Of these female householders, 46.0 percent worked in 1979. In the state, 56.6 percent of poverty families had a female householder.

Table 21. FAMILIES WITH INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Poverty characteristics	Onondaga County			New York State			
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Urban
Families with 1979 income below poverty	7,762	1,859	174				
Householder worked in 1979	4,040	931	79				
Percent of families below poverty	52.0	51.2	45.4	36.8	31.1	24.5	34.0
Female householder, no husband present	4,467	1,490	101				
Percent of families below poverty	57.5	80.2	58.0	56.6	73.8	67.4	59.8
With related children under 18	4,120	1,459	92				
Worked in 1979	2,054	760	34				
Percent of female householders, no husband present	46.0	51.0	33.7	25.0	25.8	13.4	23.8

NOTE: Data for families with income below the poverty level is based on 1979 income.
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) has established Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally funded programs.

Table 22. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1984

Income level	Number of family members							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	\$4,980	\$6,720	\$8,460	\$10,200	\$11,940	\$13,680	\$15,420	\$17,160
Lower living standard income level								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,030	9,640	11,900	14,050	16,430		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add \$1,740 for each additional family member. To compute LLSILs for families with more than 6 persons, add \$2,380 to the amount for a family of six for each additional person.

SOCIAL PROGRAM STATISTICS

Public Assistance Recipients

Since the 1930s, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A wider range of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped who qualify for assistance.

An average of 22,943 Onondaga County residents received public assistance payments each month during the 1983 calendar year. Monthly benefit payments for the county averaged \$117.24 per recipient compared with \$140.81 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total number of individuals receiving public assistance payments each month during 1983, an average of 81.7 percent were beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children Program, and 17.5 percent received Home Relief payments. Table 23 presents the monthly distribution of public assistance recipients by program in Onondaga County during 1983.

Table 23. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
January	22,194	18,479	3,552	94	69
February	22,503	18,627	3,695	120	61
March	22,975	18,867	3,914	129	65
April	23,066	18,899	3,992	130	45
May	23,122	18,889	4,015	161	57
June	22,983	18,802	4,023	105	53
July	23,088	18,826	4,051	159	52
August	23,283	18,921	4,177	119	66
September	23,094	18,763	4,183	70	78
October	23,052	18,645	4,217	133	57
November	22,928	18,531	4,208	131	58
December	23,029	18,560	4,289	105	75
12-month average	22,943	18,734	4,026	121	61

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 8 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance activities in Onondaga County for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Some jobless workers receive public assistance but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, is apparent when the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment are compared with public assistance trends. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

Both Table 23 and Graph 8 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 8, in addition, depicts the similarity in the seasonal trends of public assistance activities and total unemployment. The number of unemployed normally peak during the first quarter of the year in Onondaga County, and public assistance caseloads increase later in the year.



Public Assistance Income

According to the 1980 Census, 11,056 households ^{1/} in Onondaga County received public assistance income in 1979. ^{2/} These households accounted for 6.7 percent of all households in the county; their average (mean) public assistance income amounted to \$2,593. The county had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income than the state as a whole, as well as lower average payments. Compared to all urban areas in the state, the county, which is 82 percent urban, also had a smaller proportion of households receiving public assistance income and lower average payments.

In 1979, of the 11,056 Onondaga County households receiving public assistance income, 7,535 were families. ^{3/} These families accounted for 6.4 percent of all families in the county. As with all households, the proportion of family households receiving public assistance income in the county was lower than in all urban areas and the state as a whole.

^{1/} A household includes all persons who occupy a housing unit; maybe a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of persons who share living arrangements.

^{2/} Public Assistance Income includes supplementary security income payments made to low income persons who are aged (65 and over), blind, or disabled; AFDC; and general assistance (i.e., HR).

^{3/} A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder.

There were 3,006 families receiving public assistance income whose total family income in 1979 (including public assistance) was below the poverty level in Onondaga County. These families accounted for 38.7 percent of the 7,762 families below poverty in the county. The remaining 61.3 percent of families below poverty did not receive public assistance income. The proportion of poverty families receiving public assistance income was less than in the state as a whole where 43.9 percent of families below poverty received public assistance income.

For 961 of the families who received public assistance income in Onondaga County in 1979, the public assistance income kept their total family income above the poverty level.

Table 24. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES
ONONDAGA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, 1980

Households and families	Onondaga County			New York State				
	All races	Black	Hispanic	All races	Black	Hispanic	Rural	Urban
Households with public assistance income	11,056	2,380	190					
Percent of all households	6.7	23.7	13.2	10.0	24.0	29.3	5.5	10.7
Mean public assistance income in 1979	\$2,593	\$2,914	\$2,717	\$3,015	\$3,196	\$3,509	\$2,430	\$3,064
Family households	7,535	1,762	172					
Percent of all families	6.4	26.1	15.9	10.1	24.9	30.5	5.0	11.0
Families with total family income below poverty level	7,762	1,859	174					
With public assistance income	3,006	1,112	98					
Percent of families below poverty	38.7	59.8	56.3	43.9	56.1	60.4	20.4	46.6
Without public assistance income	4,756	747	76					

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population.

EDUCATION

Public and Nonpublic School Enrollment

Fall 1982 enrollments in public and nonpublic schools in Onondaga County totaled 87,015. Students attending grades K-6 accounted for 50.6 percent of the total while grades 7-12 enrolled the remaining 49.4 percent. Statewide, 50.1 percent of 1982-1983 enrollments were at the elementary level and 49.9 percent were at the secondary level.

Public schools accounted for 87.8 percent of total school enrollments in Onondaga County compared with 82.5 percent for the state. Table 25 presents the distribution of students in Onondaga County according to grades.

Table 25. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY GRADE
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1982-1983

School designation	(Includes ungraded students)		
	Total (grades K-12)	Elementary (grades K-6)	Secondary (grades 7-12)
Total	87,015	44,037	42,978
Public	76,402	38,000	38,402
Nonpublic	10,613	6,037	4,576

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Fewer students enrolled in schools in New York State and in Onondaga County during the 1982-1983 school year than during the preceding school year. Total enrollments fell at a faster rate in the county than statewide in both public and nonpublic schools. Private school enrollments dropped more than 3 times as fast in the county as they did in the state. Table 26 provides the percent change in enrollment levels of public and nonpublic schools in New York State and Onondaga County during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years.

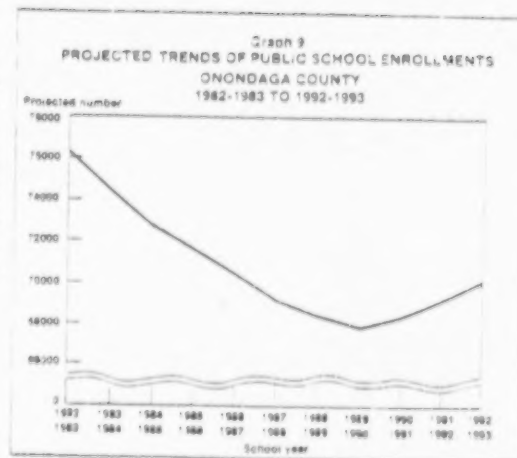
Table 26. PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY
1981-1982 TO 1982-1983

Area	(Includes ungraded students)		Percent change
	Enrollment: grades K-12		
	1981-1982	1982-1983	
New York State	3,324,836	3,254,058	-2.1
Public	2,748,397	2,683,598	-2.4
Nonpublic	576,439	570,460	-1.0
Onondaga County	89,996	87,015	-3.3
Public	78,979	76,402	-3.3
Nonpublic	11,017	10,613	-3.7

SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected School Enrollments Through 1992-1993

Public school enrollments in Onondaga County are projected to continue declining through the 1980s and then turn up after the 1989-1990 school year. During the 10-year period following the 1982-1983 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 8.3 percent from 76,402 to 70,078 students. Graph 9 illustrates projected trends of public school enrollments in Onondaga County from 1982 to 1993.



Intentions of 1982-1983 High School Graduates

There were 6,513 students who graduated from Onondaga County high schools in 1983. Of this number, 71.5 percent planned to continue their education, compared with 71.8 percent statewide. The proportion of students intending to enter 4-year schools, however, was much greater statewide (42.0 percent) than in the county (36.7 percent). The percentage of Onondaga County graduates entering the military nearly matched the proportion of graduates making this choice statewide, while employment was the immediate intention of a slightly smaller fraction of the new graduates in the county than in the state.

Table 27 presents the intentions of 1983 public and nonpublic high school graduates in New York State and Onondaga County. The data reflect the status of graduates in the Fall of 1983.

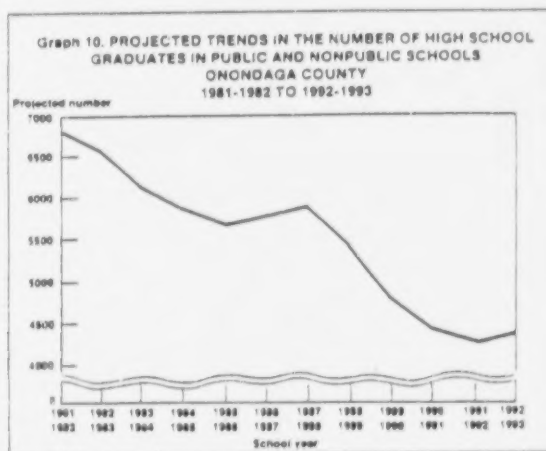
Table 27. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
NEW YORK STATE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY
FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	4.3	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.0	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Onondaga County	6,513	36.7	30.0	4.8	17.7	4.0	6.7
Public	5,875	34.8	30.0	4.9	19.0	4.2	7.1
Nonpublic	638	54.7	31.2	3.8	5.8	1.7	2.8

SOURCE: Distribution of High School Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, the State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Projected Number of High School Graduates Through 1992-1993

The size of Onondaga County's high school graduating class is projected to continue dropping through the 1985-1986 school year and then increase slightly over the next two school years. The number of new graduates is expected to resume its decline from the school years 1988-1989 through 1991-1992. Graph 10 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors in Onondaga County from 1981 to 1983.



Race and Ethnic Group of Public School Students, 1982-1983

During the 1982-1983 school year, 86.7 percent of the student population in Onondaga County was white. The remaining 13.3 percent were distributed as follows: 10.4 percent black, 0.7 percent Hispanic, and 2.2 percent American Indian, Eskimo, Asian, or Pacific Islander. The highest concentration of minority students was reported in the Syracuse City School District. Table 28 presents distribution of students by race and ethnic group in each school district in the county during the 1982-1983 school year.

Table 28. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS
BY RACE AND ETHNIC GROUP
ONONDAGA COUNTY
1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Total	10.4	0.7	2.2	86.7
Baldwinsville	1.4	0.2	0.8	97.7
East Syracuse	0.5	*	1.0	98.4
Fabius	0.0	0.0	0.6	99.4
Jamesville-DeWitt	5.0	0.2	3.2	91.5
Jordan-Elbridge	0.0	0.5	0.2	99.3
La Fayette	0.6	0.0	22.9	76.5
Liverpool	2.3	0.2	1.3	96.3
Lyncourt	1.2	0.0	0.0	98.8
Manlius	0.6	0.2	1.3	97.9
Marcellus	0.2	0.2	0.4	99.2
North Syracuse	1.6	0.3	2.1	96.1
Onondaga	3.1	0.1	4.6	92.2
Skaneateles	0.1	*	0.1	99.7
Solvay	0.2	0.5	0.5	98.7
Syracuse	34.1	2.0	3.3	60.6
Tully	*	0.0	0.2	99.7
West Genesee	0.6	0.2	0.9	98.3
Westhill	1.4	0.0	1.4	97.2

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are available to residents of Onondaga County. These are sponsored by the Onondaga-Madison Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES), Onondaga Community College, and several other schools. These programs are listed below:

Educational Institution	Program
Onondaga-Madison BOCES	Distributive Education
Lakeside Occupational Center	Apparel and accessories
310 Lakeside Road	Health Occupations Education
Syracuse, New York 13209	Nursing, licensed practical
	Nurse Assisting (Nurse Aide)
	Home Economics Education
	Care and guidance of children

Educational Institution
Onondaga-Madison BOCES (cont'd)

Onondaga-Madison BOCES
Thompson Occupational Center
6820 Thompson Road
Syracuse, New York 13211

Syracuse City School District
409 West Genesee Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

Program

Business and Office Education
Data processing
Stenographic-secretarial

Trade, Industrial, Service Education
Air conditioning
Automotive body and fender
Automotive mechanics
Commercial arts occupations
Carpentry
Cosmetology

Health Occupations Education
Dental assisting

Home Economics Education
Care and guidance of children

Trade, Industrial, Service Education
Automotive body and fender
Automotive mechanics
Other automotive
Carpentry
Masonry
Plumbing and pipefitting
Other construction-maintenance
Drafting
Electrical occupations
Electronics
Graphic arts
Machine shop-machine tool
Welding and cutting
Cosmetology
Quantity food occupations

Distributive Education
Prevocational curriculums
General merchandising-sales

Health Occupations Education
Nursing, licensed practical
Nurse assisting (Nurse Aide)
Other health occupations

Home Economics Education
Care and guidance of children
Clothing and textiles
Food services
Other occupational preparations

Educational Institution
Syracuse City School District
(cont'd)

Program
Business and Office Education
Prevocational curriculums
Bookkeeping and accounting
Data processing
General office-typing-clerical
Stenographic-secretarial
Supervision-business administration
Other office occupations

Technical Education
Electrical technology
Electronic technology
Mechanical technology
Health related technology

Trade, Industrial, Service Education
Air conditioning
Automotive mechanics
Other automotive
Commercial arts occupations
Photography occupations
Carpentry
Other construction-maintenance
Drafting
Electrical occupations
Electronics
Graphic arts
Machine shop-machine tool
Welding and cutting
Tool and die making
Cosmetology
Personal service, other
Other trade, industry, service

Onondaga Community College
Syracuse, New York 13215

Distributive Education
Advertising services
Finance and credit
General merchandising-sales
Recreational-tourism

Health Occupations Education
Dental hygiene
Medical lab assisting
Nursing, associate degree
Inhalation therapy

Technical Education
Architectural technology
Chemical technology
Electronic technology
Mechanical technology
Other technical occupations

Educational Institution	Program
Onondaga Community College (cont'd)	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Commercial arts occupations Drafting Other public service occupations
Syracuse Educational Opportunity Center 100 New Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Business and Office Education General office-typing-clerical Stenographic-secretarial
American Institute of Applied Science 205 North McBride Street Syracuse, New York 13203	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Law enforcement-firearms control
Barbizon School of Syracuse One Lincoln Center (Suite 770) Syracuse, New York 13202	Distributive Education General merchandising-sales
Contemporary School of Beauty Culture, LTD. 417 South Clinton Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Modeling
Leponto's Hairstyling and Beauty Culture School 528 West Onondaga Street Syracuse, New York 13204	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology
NYS Barber and Beauty School 224-226 West Genesee Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Cosmetology
Machine Shorthand of Syracuse 515-517 Loew Building 100 West Jefferson Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Barbering-barber trades Cosmetology
Central City Business Institute 953 James Street Syracuse, New York 13203	Business and Office Education Executive secretary-court reporting
	Health Occupations Education Medical assistant
	Home Economics Education Clothing and textiles
	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and accounting Data processing General office-typing-clerical Stenographic-secretarial Supervision-business administration

<u>Educational Institution</u>	<u>Program</u>
Maria Regina College 1024 Court Street Syracuse, New York 13208	Business and Office Education Stenographic-secretarial
Powelson Business Institute 400 Montgomery Street Syracuse, New York 13202	Distributive Education General merchandising-sales
	Business and Office Education Bookkeeping and accounting Data processing General office-typing-clerical Stenographic-secretarial Supervision-business administration
Northeastern Technical Institute Box 154, Route 20 East La Fayette, New York 13084	Trade, Industrial, Service Education Other trade, industrial, service (Diesel mechanic, tractor-trailer operations)

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table I-A presents a list of occupations for which Job Service offices located in Onondaga County had at least 50 applicants or openings from October 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984. Included in the table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings, and the percentage of job openings to which the Job Service successfully placed jobseekers. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received (A/O) can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants or a sign of the desirability of the job openings. Typically, occupations in which job openings are easily filled have a sufficient pool of labor with skill levels satisfying employer requirements.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 29 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

- 1) Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
In this case supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.
Example - Electroplating
- 2) High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled
Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.
Example - Purchasing management
- 3) High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled
For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.
Example - Attendants, hospitals, morgues, and related health services
- 4) Applicants available but no job openings received
The Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.
Example - Household and related work

Table I-A. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
 ONONDAGA COUNTY
 OCTOBER 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total	34,510	9,140	3.8	59.9
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Clerical and sales	4,593	753	6.1	53.9
Services	8,198	3,342	2.5	58.0
Farming, fishery, and forestry	6,158	1,875	3.3	61.1
Processing	352	148	2.4	67.6
Machine trades	735	234	3.1	76.5
Wenchwork	2,346	550	4.3	44.5
Structural work	1,618	479	3.4	80.2
Miscellaneous	2,949	588	5.0	42.7
	3,717	1,171	3.2	70.2
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Electrical/electronics engineering	128	46	2.8	54.3
Mechanical engineering	168	37	4.5	8.1
Industrial engineering	132	25	5.3	12.0
Mathematics	107	9	11.9	44.4
Mathematics and sciences, n.e.c.	84	7	12.0	14.3
Psychology	66	6	11.0	16.7
Registered nurses	70	19	3.7	10.5
Medical and dental technology	67	42	1.6	31.0
Medicine and health, n.e.c.	171	24	7.1	37.5
College and university education	67	12	5.6	75.0
Education, n.e.c.	204	139	1.5	96.4
Writers	60	6	10.0	16.7
Commercial artists: designers and illustrators, graphic arts	70	14	5.0	64.3
Accountants and auditors	226	18	12.6	33.3

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Professional, technical, and managerial (continued)				
Purchasing management	68	3	22.7	33.3
Sales and distribution management	105	4	26.2	n.a.
Public relations management	63	8	7.9	37.5
Personnel administration	99	6	16.5	33.3
Administrative specializations, n.e.c.	311	20	15.6	40.0
Manufacturing industry managers and officials	76	5	15.2	20.0
Transportation, communications, and utilities industry managers and officials	72	0	n.a.	n.a.
Wholesale and retail trade managers and officials	323	19	17.0	15.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate managers and officials	89	7	12.7	28.6
Service industry managers and officials	250	23	10.9	13.0
Miscellaneous managers and officials, n.e.c.	365	42	8.7	23.8
Social and welfare work	264	40	6.6	67.5
Miscellaneous professional, technical, and managerial, n.e.c.	60	59	1.0	94.9
Clerical and Sales				
Secretaries	461	269	1.7	55.4
Typists and typewriting-machine operators	634	378	1.7	56.6
Interviewing clerks	50	47	1.1	70.2
File clerks	128	62	2.1	69.4
Stenography, typing, filing, and related, n.e.c.	1,216	409	3.0	65.3
Bookkeepers and bookkeeping-machine operators	272	51	5.3	39.2
Cashiers and tellers	902	569	1.6	72.6
Electronic and electromechanical data processors	148	17	8.7	52.9
Billing and rate clerks	72	18	4.0	22.2
Payroll, timekeeping, and duty roster clerks	50	7	7.1	57.1
Accounting and statistical clerks	266	52	5.1	28.8

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
<u>Clerical and Sales (continued)</u>				
Computing and account-recording occupations, n.e.c.	882	92	9.6	38.0
Production clerks	63	21	3.0	42.9
Shipping, receiving, stock, and related information and reception clerks	486	182	2.7	43.4
Investigators, adjusters, and related miscellaneous clerical, n.e.c.	187	75	2.5	53.3
Sales: agricultural and food products	99	39	2.5	30.8
Sales: textile, apparel, and notions	247	143	1.7	81.8
Sales: transportation equipment	60	10	6.0	30.0
Sales: industrial and related equipment	204	159	1.3	72.3
Sales: sporting, hobby, stationery, and related	65	9	7.2	33.3
Sales: miscellaneous, n.e.c.	71	16	4.4	n.a.
Sales clerks	62	33	1.9	24.2
Route sales and delivery	539	143	3.8	24.5
Miscellaneous sales occupations, n.e.c.	196	68	2.9	57.4
	100	39	2.6	53.8
	346	176	2.0	54.5
<u>Service</u>				
Household and related work	143	0	n.a.	n.a.
Waiters/waitresses and related food service	898	369	2.4	59.6
Bartenders	235	45	5.2	33.3
Chefs and cooks, hotels and restaurants	415	143	2.9	33.6
Miscellaneous cooks, except domestic	104	11	9.5	36.4
Miscellaneous food and beverage preparation	117	25	4.7	32.0
Kitchen workers, n.e.c.	653	346	1.9	81.8
Food and beverage preparation and service, n.e.c.	135	31	4.4	6.5
Housecleaners: hotels, restaurants, and related establishments	257	44	5.8	56.8
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	81	6	13.5	33.3
Unlicensed birth attendants and practical nurses	152	26	5.8	73.1

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
<u>Services (continued)</u>				
Attendants: hospitals, morgues, and related health services	450	8	56.2	62.5
Miscellaneous personal services, n.e.c.	377	36	10.5	88.9
Apparel and furnishings service, n.e.c.	60	36	1.7	47.2
Security guards and correction officers, except crossing tenders	340	202	1.7	61.9
Porters and cleaners	1,310	333	3.9	67.0
Janitors	79	20	4.0	35.0
Building and related service, n.e.c.	84	9	9.3	44.4
<u>Farming, Fishery, and Forestry</u>				
Gardening and groundskeeping	132	40	3.3	75.0
Plant life and related service	129	68	1.9	57.4
<u>Processing</u>				
Electroplating	104	87	1.2	95.4
Molders, coremakers, and related	86	6	14.3	33.3
Ore refining and foundry, n.e.c.	83	6	13.8	50.0
Casting and molding, n.e.c.	165	9	18.3	55.6
<u>Machine Trades</u>				
Machinists and related	181	38	4.8	36.8
Toolmakers and related	79	24	3.3	33.3
Abrading	107	22	4.9	59.1
Turning	133	67	2.0	71.6
Boring	78	5	15.6	20.0
Metal machining, n.e.c.	278	34	8.2	50.0
Punching and shearing	79	7	11.3	100.0
Fabricating machine	66	21	3.1	52.4
Miscellaneous metalworking, n.e.c.	157	9	17.4	88.9
Motorized vehicle and engineering equipment mechanics	449	136	3.3	30.9

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
<u>Machine Trades (continued)</u>				
Engine, power transmission, and related mechanics	75	16	4.7	18.8
Miscellaneous machine installation and repair	120	33	3.6	36.4
Printing press	70	12	5.8	50.0
Miscellaneous machine trades, n.e.c.	61	6	10.2	16.7
<u>Benchwork</u>				
Filing, grinding, buffing, cleaning, and polishing, n.e.c.	98	11	8.9	100.0
Metal unit assemblers and adjusters, n.e.c.	347	149	2.3	96.0
Assembly of light bulbs and electronic tubes	24	55	0.4	80.0
Assembly and repair of electronic components, n.e.c.	487	119	4.1	81.5
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment, n.e.c.	100	7	14.3	57.1
Fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials, n.e.c.	73	12	6.1	58.3
Upholstering and repair of stuffed furniture and related products	68	14	4.9	57.1
Sewing machine operators, nongarment	77	23	3.3	65.2
<u>Structural Work</u>				
Body workers, transportation equipment	114	28	4.1	28.6
Arc welders and cutters	145	12	12.1	58.3
Welders, cutters, and related, n.e.c.	205	12	17.1	91.7
Assembly, installation, and repair of wire communication equipment	61	4	15.2	n.a.
Assembly, installation, and repair of lighting equipment	80	19	4.2	36.8
Assembly, installation, and repair of large household appliances	133	4	66.5	n.a.

Table I-A. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
<u>Structural Work (continued)</u>				
Fabrication and installation of electrical and electronics products, n.e.c.	94	35	2.7	28.6
Installation and repair of electrical products, n.e.c.	78	15	5.2	80.0
Construction and maintenance painters and related	165	38	4.3	39.5
Excavating, grading, paving, and related, n.e.c.	54	7	7.7	57.1
Carpenters and related	251	84	3.0	40.5
Plumbers, gas fitters, steam fitters, and related	69	35	2.0	28.6
Roofers and related	79	34	2.3	38.2
Miscellaneous construction, n.e.c.	698	100	7.0	59.0
Miscellaneous structural work, n.e.c.	284	30	9.5	36.7
<u>Miscellaneous</u>				
Trailer-truck drivers	203	57	3.6	57.9
Truck drivers, heavy	301	83	3.6	68.7
Truck drivers, light	285	55	5.2	47.3
Passenger transportation, n.e.c.	123	33	3.7	97.0
Attendants and servicers, parking lots and auto service facilities	198	97	2.0	58.8
Miscellaneous transportation, n.e.c.	57	34	1.7	64.7
Packaging	464	115	4.0	87.8
Hoisting and conveying	317	9	35.2	55.6
Moving and storing materials and products, n.e.c.	668	231	2.9	47.2
Packaging and materials handling, n.e.c.	819	333	2.5	86.8

n.a. = For occupations in which no openings were received, or no openings were filled, the ratio of applicants to openings and the percentage of openings filled to openings received were not applicable.



APPENDIX II

SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING ONONDAGA COUNTY

<u>Population characteristics</u>	<u>Number</u>
Urban population	382,073
Rural	81,847
Families	116,457
Households	165,677

<u>Marital status a/</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Single	111,681	57,382	54,299
Married	194,651	97,384	97,267
Separated	9,394	3,846	5,548
Widowed	27,849	4,533	23,316
Divorced	18,899	7,214	11,685

<u>Housing units (all types)</u>	<u>Number</u>
Urban	147,800
Rural	29,307
Year-round housing units* b/	175,511
Occupied	165,677
Vacant	9,834
Seasonal/migratory units	1,596

Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:

<u>Persons/unit** c/</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Owner occupied</u>	<u>Renter occupied</u>
1 person	40,040	14,030	26,010
2 persons	50,669	32,111	18,558
3 persons	27,951	19,252	8,699
4 persons	24,790	19,302	5,488
5 persons	13,153	10,664	2,489
6+ persons	9,074	7,056	2,018

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

<u>Value</u>	<u>Units</u>
Less than \$10,000	1,079
10,000 - 14,999	2,313
15,000 - 19,999	4,235
20,000 - 24,999	6,786
25,000 - 29,999	8,758
30,000 - 34,999	11,897

a/ Persons 15 years of age and older.

b/ Median rooms in year-round units-1.6

c/ Median persons/unit - 2.34

Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units: (continued)

<u>Value</u>	<u>Units</u>
35,000 - 39,999	11,168
40,000 - 49,999	17,380
50,000 - 79,999	18,537
80,000 - 99,999	2,346
100,000 - 149,999	1,410
150,000 - 199,999	244
200,000+	114
Median value	\$38,600

<u>Race/ethnicity of householders</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>
White	153,154	98,823	54,331
Black	9,966	2,601	7,365
American Indian/Eskimo/ Aleut.	946	404	542
Asian/Pacific Islander	792	351	441
Other	819	236	583
Hispanic	1,437	539	898

APPENDIX III

Table III-A. POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX
ONONDAGA COUNTY, 1970-1980

Age	1970 total	1980			Change 1970-1980	
		Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total, all ages	472,746	463,920	221,938	241,982	-8,826	-1.9
Under 5 years	42,072	30,973	15,710	15,263	-11,099	-26.4
Under 1 year	8,236	6,727	3,396	3,331	-1,509	-18.3
1 year	8,344	6,119	3,098	3,021	-2,225	-26.7
2 years	8,075	6,188	3,156	3,032	-1,887	-23.4
3 years	8,416	5,992	3,064	2,928	-2,424	-28.8
4 years	9,001	5,947	2,996	2,951	-3,054	-33.9
5 to 9 years	48,504	32,041	16,348	15,693	-16,463	-33.9
5 years	9,361	6,062	3,092	2,970	-3,299	-35.2
6 years	9,719	5,742	2,938	2,804	-3,977	-40.9
7 years	9,678	6,030	3,096	2,934	-3,648	-37.7
8 years	9,845	6,562	3,383	3,179	-3,283	-33.3
9 years	9,901	7,645	3,839	3,806	-2,256	-22.8
10 to 14 years	48,511	38,432	19,521	18,911	-10,079	-20.8
10 years	10,104	7,559	3,798	3,761	-2,545	-25.2
11 years	9,744	7,569	3,892	3,677	-2,175	-22.3
12 years	9,842	7,406	3,767	3,639	-2,436	-24.8
13 years	9,530	7,693	3,926	3,767	-1,837	-19.3
14 years	9,291	8,205	4,138	4,067	-1,086	-11.7
15 years	9,076	8,640	4,445	4,195	-436	-4.8
16 to 19 years	35,704	37,841	18,827	19,014	2,137	6.0
16 to 21 years	52,266	57,592	28,410	29,182	5,326	10.2
16 years	8,688	8,988	4,506	4,482	300	3.7
17 years	8,758	9,035	4,564	4,471	277	3.5
18 years	9,339	9,774	4,836	4,938	435	4.7
19 years	8,919	10,044	4,921	5,123	1,125	12.6
20 to 24 years	39,498	46,475	22,734	23,741	6,977	17.7
20 years	8,390	9,947	4,755	5,192	1,557	18.6
21 years	8,172	9,804	4,828	4,976	1,632	20.0
25-29 years	31,094	39,854	19,311	20,543	8,760	28.2
30-34 years	25,365	34,876	16,949	17,927	9,511	37.5
35-44 years	53,670	49,462	23,693	25,769	-4,208	-7.8
45-54 years	54,462	48,171	23,036	25,135	-6,291	-11.6
55-59 years	21,787	25,202	11,886	13,316	3,415	15.7
60-64 years	18,827	21,105	9,777	11,328	2,278	12.1
65-74 years	26,835	29,809	12,664	17,235	3,064	11.4
75-84 years	13,873	15,978	5,614	10,364	2,105	15.2
85+ years	3,468	4,971	1,423	3,548	1,503	43.3
16 and over	324,583	353,834	165,914	187,920	29,251	9.0
55 and over	84,790	97,155	41,364	55,791	12,365	14.6
Median age	27.1	29.7	28.4	31.0	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-B34, Table 45 and Table 46;
prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX IV

SELECTED INCOME STATISTICS FROM A SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED DURING THE 1980 CENSUS, ONONDAGA COUNTY

Family Income in 1979 by Race/Ethnic Origin

Income level	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic
Under \$5,000	6,059	4,536	1,318	101	63	112
5,000 to 7,499	5,687	4,827	695	80	54	105
7,500 to 9,999	7,036	6,207	657	81	32	99
10,000 to 14,999	15,891	14,639	1,065	119	54	127
15,000 to 19,999	18,721	17,499	938	108	108	206
20,000 to 24,999	18,896	17,886	797	110	66	112
25,000 to 34,999	25,614	24,590	823	67	104	138
35,000 to 49,999	13,330	12,892	379	22	37	154
50,000 or more	5,627	5,463	89	0	69	26
Mean	\$23,524	\$24,084	\$15,545	\$14,833	\$26,739	\$19,563

Poverty Status in 1979 of Persons by Age and Race

Category	Above poverty status	Below poverty status
<u>Age</u>		
Under 55 years	319,929	36,251
55-59 years	22,996	1,440
60-64 years	19,834	1,298
65 years and over	43,881	4,071
<u>Race</u>		
Total	406,640	43,060
White	380,505	32,615
Black	20,246	8,871
American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	2,466	819
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,493	417
Hispanic	3,861	1,148

Persons by Poverty Status in 1979 - Income as a Percent of Poverty Level

Number of persons	Percent of Poverty Level
28,859	Below 75 percent
32,029	75 to 124 percent
18,176	125 to 149 percent
41,374	150 to 199 percent
329,262	Above 199 percent

Households With Income in 1979 by Income Type

	<u>Households</u>	<u>Mean Income</u>
Earnings	135,678	\$20,666
Wage and salary	132,078	20,053
Nonfarm self employment	12,863	11,554
Farm self employment	1,685	3,944
Interest, dividends, or net profit	82,468	2,068
Social Security	42,829	4,422
Public Assistance	11,056	2,593
Other	42,858	3,465

Families and Mean Income by Number of Workers in 1979

<u>Number of workers</u>	<u>Number of families</u>	<u>Mean income</u>
No workers	13,278	\$10,336
1 worker	38,565	19,931
2 or more workers	65,018	28,349

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing;
prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing, and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products
- Petroleum refining and related activities
- Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
- Leather and leather products
- Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

- General building construction
- Heavy construction
- Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

- Railroad transportation
- Air transportation
- Other transportation
- Communication
- Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

- Wholesale trade
- Retail trade
 - Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
 - General merchandise
 - Food
 - Automobiles and service stations
 - Apparel and accessories
 - Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
 - Eating and drinking places
 - Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

- Banking
- Security and commodity brokers
- Insurance carriers
- Insurance agents and brokers
- Real estate
- Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

- Hotels
- Hospitals (nongovernmental)
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
 - a. death,
 - b. continued absence from the home,
 - c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
 - d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first \$30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire - Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban - as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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